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THE SARATOGA PLATFORM.

In making a platform the Republican State Convention which assembles today has a perfectly clear duty and opportunity. The Republican party is not reactionary; it is strongly and sanely progressive. True to the ideal of Abraham Lincoln that "government by the people" is secured under our constitutional system and that "a majority" "held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations" is the true sovereign of a free people, Republicans make no apology for their firm stand against revolutionary changes which would undermine representative government. The guarantees given to minorities by the Bill of Rights which Jefferson fixed in our Constitution are too essential to liberty, they believe, to be subjected to recall at the whim of a temporary majority. Therefore, in the interest of true democracy and of individual rights against tyranny, the Republican party is firm in its opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's proposed changes in the fundamental structure of our institutions. At the same time the party has been and must continue to be a leader in the work of political reform and social progress.

The Saratoga convention should place the Republicans of New York fully in harmony with the progressive aspirations of its best citizenship. It cannot afford to take any backward step or let its conservative stand for established constitutional ideals be made the excuse for inattention to the specific needs of the state. It must lead in work for cleaner politics, for more efficient administration and for the amelioration of social and industrial wrongs. The platform should declare the party's policy to substitute for the present travesty of direct primaries a law in harmony with the Hughes ideal, which will make party machinery truly responsive to popular sentiment, without destroying the opportunity for deliberation or making extravagant expenditures essential to a campaign. It should point the way to reform of the election laws, which now penalize independent voting. It should give attention to the demands for more just workmen's compensation laws, through the proposed amendment to the constitution; for improving factory conditions, for better safeguards to workmen's health, for additional protection to women and children in industry. It should pledge the Republican party to steady progress in the conservation of the state's natural resources and to the restoration of its policy of building good roads to benefit all the people, and not a few favored interests.

The party should let the people definitely understand that if they return it to power they can look to it to carry out a clear cut policy of specific progressive reforms, to secure honest administration and the advance of social justice. All that is perfectly in harmony with the firmest stand against constitutional innovations. It is, indeed, the highest expression of loyalty to established representative institutions, for it is the promise to make them the effective instrument of the progress which they are mistakenly held to retard.

GETTING HONEST.

Even Kansas is beginning to doubt the propriety of running Progressive candidates for election on a Republican ticket. The Progressives in that state have appropriated the Republican column on the official ballot and have successfully resisted dislodging by the state and federal courts. But they are getting a little ashamed of their complicated burglary and are now exhibiting a remorseful willingness to give back the stolen goods.

If they want to do it eight candidates for elector pledged to Roosevelt and Johnson can remain on a Republican ticket carrying the names of Taft and Sherman as Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees. But the pressure of moral sentiment has made it uncomfortable for the Roosevelt and Johnson supporters to stay where they are, and they are likely to protect themselves from public censure by quitting the Republican column and seeking election not as Republicans but as Progressives. One of the leading Progressive newspapers in Kansas, "The Topeka Capital," put the

once clearly and sensibly a day or two ago when it said:

"The Roosevelt electors themselves withdrew from the Taft and Sherman position and go in the independent column. It has been the general understanding that they intended to do this. In the event that the names of Taft and Sherman were placed above them. It is best that they should do so. It is possible that by so doing they will lose some votes, perhaps a good many votes; but it is at least the square thing to do, in justice to those voters who will otherwise unquestionably be misled and vote for these electors under a false impression."

It is encouraging to note that even the most hot-headed defenders of the taking over by one party of another party's property are yielding to reason. In the long run honesty will be found to be the best policy, whether in business or in politics.

THE NEXT WITNESS.

Out in Colorado Mr. Bryan has been baiting Colonel Roosevelt on the subject of third terms, whether consecutive or non-consecutive. One of his questions was: "How many terms may 'the President of the United States' 'serve'?" Of course, the subject is a distasteful one to the Progressive nominee for President, who has to turn all sorts of sharp corners running away from this statement, made by him on the night of his election to the Presidency in 1904.

The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Everybody knows to-day that Colonel Roosevelt is willing to ask for "a third cup of coffee" or even a fourth one, and the only limitation he now puts on the Presidential tenure is the creation of a system of recall through which the country could dispense at any time with a President's services.

If it is Mr. Bryan's intention to bring to notice the declaration of the Democratic national platform in favor of a single Presidential term his quizzing of Colonel Roosevelt has served a good purpose. Let us hope that he will now go further and propound to the Democratic Presidential nominee the same question, "How many terms may 'the President of the United States' 'serve'?" The Democratic platform pledged the nominee of the national convention to the principle of a single term. But the nominee has evidently not had time yet to read the platform and has given no sign that he will subscribe to the pledge made in his behalf.

ONE OF THE "REFORMS."

The city is now able to appraise one of the Mayor's police "reforms"—the one which, as he declares, has stopped the payment by the police of graft for appointments to the force or promotions within it. It has resulted in the appointment of many officers so scandalously unfit that one Police Commissioner resigned from office rather than consent to their appointment. Mr. Crosey's resignation as an alternative to making policemen of perjurers and men with criminal records is the one honorable incident in this "reform." The discredit of these unfit appointments is so great that no one will take the responsibility for what was done, the Mayor shoving it upon Mr. Waldo. Mr. Waldo passing it on to Mr. Greelman and Mr. Greelman thrusting it back to Mr. Waldo.

And has the "reform" really put an end to the paying of sums for influence in behalf of those who seek places on the police force or who are in line for promotion? Most of the graft that has been paid for this purpose has been the result of the credulity of those desiring promotions or appointments. Men pretend to be able to secure the favor of the appointing power for money, and they have no difficulty in persuading candidates for appointment or promotion to part with large sums in exchange for their alleged influence. But if a place on the eligible list is equivalent to an appointment the opportunity of the "fake" go-between is only removed one stage further back. Candidates will be likely to pay men who pretend to sell the favor of physical or mental examiners. Official dishonesty is not necessary to keep this mean graft going. So it may be doubted if the Mayor's reform has had any real effect upon this confidence game, while it has opened the way to the appointment of totally unfit men to the force.

THE ULSTER COVENANT.

The precise terms of the Ulster covenant against compulsory Home Rule were not disclosed to the public, as it had been expected they would be as a result of Monday's meeting of the Unionist Council, and apparently will not be made known until Ulster Day. It is, however, quite possible to forecast the publication with sufficient accuracy. At each of the meetings which have been held of the populace of Ulster a resolution has been adopted in these words: "We hereby reaffirm the 'resolve of the great Ulster Convention of 1892—We will not have Home Rule.' We may therefore assume that the forthcoming covenant will closely resemble in spirit and purport, if not in actual phrase, the resolution which was adopted by the 11,879 delegates to the Ulster Convention on June 17, 1892.

That resolution declared the devoted loyalty of the Ulster Unionists to the Crown and Constitution, their fixed re-

solve to remain an integral portion of the United Kingdom, their determination to have nothing to do with a Home Rule Parliament, their conviction that the attempt to set up such a Parliament would "inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed," and their determination "to repudiate the authority of such a Parliament, should it 'ever be constituted.' There was no suggestion of military organization or of the setting up of a rival scheme of government.

The difference between the two covenants is this: That the action of 1892 was taken in advance of an appeal to the people in a general election, while that of the present time is in advance of an enactment by a Parliament which is in all probability quite able to make it. There have also been military preparations and militant talk far exceeding anything of the kind that was known in 1892. Perhaps we may add that at this time Ulster and all the United Kingdom, in common with most of the world, seem to be passing through an attack of "the nerves" which is characterized by extreme irritability. The forthcoming covenant is not, therefore, to be dismissed lightly. It is very seriously intended. And the history of the men of Londonderry and the seriousness of which they are capable.

A HAIR'S BREADTH BETTER.

Governor Wilson is generally understood to be privately opposed to Governor Dix's nomination. But why should the Democratic candidate for President scorn the New York Governor? True, the Democratic candidate for President once showed a slight annoyance at being exhibited in close proximity to the boss, while Governor Dix has never given a sign of embarrassment at such association. But does that self-preservative shrinking at Syracuse entitle the candidate for President to repeat the Pharisee's prayer withunction?

How are the two poles apart morally so far as Murphy is concerned? At the outset of his administration Dix was confronted with a situation much like the present one. The boss was at his customary work of offending the nostrils of decent people with one of the "sacred emblems" of his system. Governor Dix was told that it was his duty to lift up his voice and protest to prevent the choice of a Democratic Senator from this state who would make the gorge of the people rise against the Democratic party. Just so now the Democratic candidate for President is being called upon to assert his authority as leader of his party and sharply call the boss infatuated with destruction to his senses.

Dix did nothing. He wriggled and squirmed, once said something that resembled a trumpet call as a penny whistle does a steam calliope, and hastily recalled it on hearing the long distance telephone bell jingle. He sought to put the blame for his weakness upon the constitution. And having failed the people once he fell into his present state of moral decay, which makes him who was called upon to utter the protest of political decency two years ago the subject to-day of political decency's protest.

But what has the Democratic candidate for President done in the similar juncture? The constitution affords him no refuge. His theory is that his place brings with it the responsibilities of authority. Can he throw stones? Was the ostentatious exaltation at Syracuse virtue, courage, leadership?

FIGHTING SOCIALISM.

Socialism is fortunate in its enemies. The quarrel between the Cordero Company in Brooklyn, a component of the so-called "Cordero trust," and the Socialist orators who have insisted on making speeches in front of its plant has at last reached the courts, where the "trust" will have the law on its pestiferous adversaries; with what advantage remains to be seen. The objection which the Cordero concern made to the speechmakers was not that they said unkind things about it, but that they collected crowds which interfered with access to its works and otherwise obstructed its business.

In order to disperse the crowds, or rather to prevent the collection of them, the company, according to the newspapers, did the following things: It provided a dancing platform where the employees "turkey trotted" as a counter attraction to the Socialist oratory. It organized a ball team for the men employees. It caused a hose to be turned on the speakers and started a pneumatic riveter in order to drown out their remarks. In addition, missiles are reported to have been thrown from roofs and trucks driven through the audiences of the Socialists. Incidentally, the attention of the newspapers was attracted and columns were printed about the fight, with illustrations of the "turkey trotting" at the rival show. All of which naturally tended to distract attention from the Socialists' performances and to keep idle curious persons from gathering to watch the developments.

The newspapers print one of the Socialist speeches which were the occasion of all these elaborate efforts. We wonder that it never occurred to the company to trust to a repetition of the speeches to disperse the crowds without resort to such dispersing influences as the "turkey trot" ball games and columns of publicity. A Socialist speech will usually do the business, if you give it time.

Murphy Clings to Dix.—Headline. "I will never desert Mr. Micawber."

In the raising of loans the heathen Chinese is peculiar.

Stock in the old theory of an equinoctial storm has this year risen to par.

"Set a crook to catch a crook" seems to have been the inspiration of some of the post-Crosey police appointments.

If the Democratic party does not come into full control of the entire government next March, it will not be because its representatives have proved unworthy or incompetent in the only branch of the government which they now control.—Harper's Weekly.

Where is a word to be found in the speeches of the Democratic candidate

for President indorsing the record of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives or even alluding to the activities of that majority?

Governor Johnson, the colonel's running mate in the Bull Moose team, piteously pipes that he was "misquoted" in his indecent lampooning of the President. Evidently the crawfish is indigenous to California, too.

The death of Baron Marshall von Bismarck comes with startling unexpectedness to the public, and will bring a sense of profound loss to the diplomatic world. Since Otto von Bismarck there has been no more powerful and on the whole beneficent figure in the foreign affairs of the German Empire, and though he had served for many years there seemed to be yet much for him to do. Indeed, at his recent appointment to the embassy in Great Britain he was supposed to be entering upon the most important part of his whole career. In the grave complications in the affairs of Southwest Europe which are now causing anxiety in every chancellery, and with which he was pre-eminently well fitted to deal, his lucid mind and masterful hand will be much missed. The German Empire is bereft in the loss of him, and in that bereavement is entitled to the generous sympathy of the world.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"About the end of the year another addition is expected in the nursery of the King and Queen of Spain," says a Madrid letter. "If hereditary fecundity counts for anything, Queen Victoria of Spain is likely to make a record for the present century in the matter of large families. Both King Alfonso and his Queen can boast ancestors who set the world examples of patient and ready endurance of constant motherhood for the achievement of a great object. Spain has need of a large family of princes and princesses. However large the royal family, it will not be half so great a burden to the people as another War of the Succession in Spain, and the generation that can recall the wars of the succession that preceded the birth of King Alfonso's father, has by no means passed away. As a family in Spain who cannot boast a member who fell in the struggle for the Spanish crown, it is obvious that a large family of heirs-presumptive to the crown means the passing—at any rate for a time—of the most dangerous factor in the promotion of civil war."

Blotches—How did you get along in Paris? Blotches—Not very well. Blotches—Don't you speak French? Blotches—Only enough to make myself understood.—Philadelphia Record.

Mayor Gaynor has in his busy and tumultuous administration been called upon to face many criticisms. To these, almost without exception, he has replied in forcible and characteristic fashion. Now, however, a criticism has been leveled against one branch of his administration, and he has made no reply whatsoever. Devereux Lord, a well known amateur golfer, has written a letter to the Mayor complaining of the condition of the public golf courses around the city, and the Forest Park course in particular. "With only two or three exceptions," wrote Mr. Devereux, "the putting greens are positively rank. When a player has to use his mallet twelve inches from the cup—and I have done this many times—perhaps you may get an idea of the condition of some of the greens."

The Mayor first consulted his secretary, Robert Adamson, and failing to elicit the desired information from him, has sent out a general appeal to all the employees of the city. What is a mallet? And how is it to be permitted to approach within twelve inches of the cup, is what the Mayor wants to know. When this point has been straightened out Mr. Gaynor will write the complaining golfer a letter.

"I am always getting the worst of it," said the hold-up man. "Do you remember that tenderfoot who didn't have anything to turn over but a bunch of mining stock?"

"Yes," replied Rattlesnake Pete. "We finally consented to spare his life and take him out on a speculation."

"What a clever notice that we've assessed four dollars a share,"—Washington Star.

Another "universal language" has made its appearance, the inventor of which is "Prince Immanuel de Jerusalem, I. L. D., Ph. D.," according to the circular which has been sent out from the inventor's office in Cairo, Egypt. He is also the president of the Golden Rule Order, which is said to have "12,000 members in 60 countries." The new language is superior to that of Dr. Zamenhof, and like Esperanto is intended to "unite all the world by tongue." The circular says that the new language "can be read, written and spoken immediately by every person who has the least knowledge of English, and by every other person in the world with the aid of a simple vocabulary."

"Women do not especially admire handsome men."

"That is true," replied Miss Cayenne. "As I sat on the piazza I saw a number of good looking fellows, and I was out by a man whom automobile goggles rendered entirely unrecognizable."—Washington Star.

ALIEN CHILDREN

Cannot Have Different Rules for Different Classes, Writes Mr. Williams.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In certain quarters the authorities on Ellis Island have been severely arraigned for inquisitorial and despotic methods in the case of the detention of Mary Fox and her niece, Josephine McGilroy.

From a letter just received from Commissioner Williams I quote as follows: "The law is that all alien children under sixteen unaccompanied by one or both of their parents need be excluded at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." Thus the law puts these children into a class by themselves and contemplates that they shall be subject to a very careful inspection.

From Rule 6, applying to the cases of such persons, I quote the following: "The board shall exclude them as a matter of course unless it finds that they are strong and healthy, have not been the objects of public charity, that they are going to close relations who are able and willing to support and properly care for them and intend to send them to school until they are sixteen and will not put them at work unsuited to their years. Where the board finds these facts to exist it shall so report to the officer in charge and defer action until such officer shall personally inspect the child. If the child is not clearly admissible the board shall exclude and give notice of the right of appeal, and if appeal is filed the case shall be forwarded with the recommendation either for (1) admission outright, (2) admission on bond, or (3) exclusion." Such is the rule.

The Commissioner goes on to say: "It is my duty to see that this rule is carried out. It is a very proper one, and

we cannot have one rule for alien children who come in the steerage and another rule for alien children who come in the second cabin. The inconvenience to which the aliens above referred to were put was trifling. There are a great many enforced in all cases except those in which they have some particular interest. Hardly, if ever, are the publishers' reports concerning the case of detained immigrants correct. Either they err as to the facts or they ignore the law and blame the executive authorities for the failure of the law for which they are in no way responsible.

I could show up many such cases, but enough for the present.

JOSHUA C. PUMPELLY,
President Immigration Restriction League
of New York.
New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

LEVY RAPS TERMINAL PLAN

Calls on Taxpayers to Oppose Project Involving \$30,000,000.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with interest the report of the Merchants' Association against the proposition to buy and lease back to the terminal company the piers, wharves, etc., of the Bush Terminal Company. It is amazing to me that such a proposition should be seriously proposed. When I read that this scheme, which involves the construction of a \$30,000,000 municipal freight terminal, has been endorsed by a committee of the Board of Estimate I wonder whether our city officials own any property or pay any taxes in this city. It strikes me that it is about time that a Home Protective Association was organized by the taxpayers of this city. The assessed valuations have been increased in the last five years in an unprecedented way, and the tax rate keeps climbing higher and higher. The prevailing idea seems to be not how to keep taxes down, but to search for new sources of revenue. New York will long remain a first class city, but unless property owners of this city make their influence felt the fantastic schemes will keep on being proposed and I suppose enacted until lenders and investors are driven elsewhere.

The Bush Terminal scheme, which calls, first, for the purchase by the city, and then for a lease by the city to a selling company, seems to me to be contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of Section 39, Article VIII, of the state constitution, forbidding counties, cities and towns to give or loan money or credit or to incur indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes.

This scheme is something far beyond an investment or expenditure for the purchase or building of docks. It is much more nearer an investment purpose. The purpose than for a dock would be largely for the payment of the cost of the terminal building already erected on the wharves. But, even if it were a praiseworthy and legal scheme, such as a proposed rapid transit or a water supply system, this seems to me beyond question to be a most inopportune time to come forward with a \$30,000,000 project. We are spending millions on a new water supply system and on subways. Let the overburdened property owner have a little rest. With a city budget which has climbed to about \$200,000,000, the hour for retrenchment has come. The Merchants' Association ought to be backed up by every taxpayer.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.
New York, Sept. 24, 1912.

BUSINESS STABILITY

Correspondent Believes It Will Be Guaranteed by Taft's Re-election.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Whether at the summer capital at Beverly or at the White House, President Taft is closely attending to the executive duties of the government and not taking time in discussing questions of the political campaign. This is as it should be. If Mr. Taft's candidacy needs advertisement, he certainly has had it. And the most solid friends of the President will continue to hope that no amount of pressure brought to bear will dissuade the Chief Magistrate from following the course of his better judgment in keeping silent on the political warfare of the present campaign.

From the tone of the most conservative newspapers in the land readers are led to believe that the present incumbent of the White House is gaining ground day by day. Moreover, it is heard on street corners, hotels and in places where men congregate, with Democrats as with Republicans, that it is safer for the next four years on the ground of financial soundness and business prospects if President Taft is elected than if either Roosevelt or Wilson should come into power.

The reading of The Tribune, daily, has been without interruption day and has been continued without interruption day to the present time, and with the first vote for John C. Fremont and all the Republican candidates for President since.

GEORGE E. TINKER.
New London, Conn., Sept. 23, 1912.

SOME HIGH PRICES

Correspondent Wants to Know What Relation They Bear to the Tariff.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a reader of your paper I would like answers to the following questions: What is the reason that beef is not imported from Argentina when the duty is only 15 cents a pound? Why have raw hides advanced since the duty was taken off? Why has coffee advanced in price some 75 per cent in the last two or three years and no duty on it? What proportion of rice used in the United States is imported, and what is the duty? Is news paper any cheaper since it came in free from Canada? When did we begin making steel rails in the United States and what was the price a ton then? What is the cost of the wool that it takes for a suit of clothes? G.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1912.

THERE'S JOY IN BOSTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tribune of April 19, 1911, contained an article entitled "Caruso Sings Depressed," which incidentally spoke of Sidney Farrar, "who used to play baseball for Boston when pennants went to the Hub." The writer, believing in the ability of present Boston teams, presented the article, trusting that he might soon say definitely, as he can now, that the years have not all passed when "pennants go to the Hub."

HAPPY BOSTON FAN.
Boston, Sept. 19, 1912.

SOCIAL INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You published recently valuable information of the hypocrisy of the great Roosevelt bargain by showing how he practised "social justice" by working women nights at low wages in the mills where conditions were not decent. Why not let the public know more of this? The public has a right to know of this.

New York, Sept. 20, 1912.

A. R. D.

People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Catherine M. Cameron, daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, to Judith H. Sears, of this city and Boston. Miss Cameron makes her home with her sister, Miss Margaret Cameron, and her brother, Roderick MacLeod Cameron, at Clifton Herby, the Cameron place at Rosebank, Staten Island.

She is a sister of Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who is recovering from a serious illness. The latter has been confined to her home No. 63 West 8th street for a month.

Miss Cameron is a member of the Colony Club, the Richmond County Country Club and the Turf and Field Club. Her father is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Sears, of Boston. He has lived in New York for some time, and is associated with H. B. Hollins & Co. at No. 15 Wall street. The wedding will take place on October 17 if Mrs. Tiffany's health permits.

Among those due to arrive in New York to-day on board the Olympic are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have been abroad two months, and Mrs. Charles Spade and their daughters, who will spend the fall at their country place at Westbury, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Serber, who will be at their country place at Morristown, N. J., until late in the autumn; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John Harlan Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold and Dr. and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould are booked to sail from England for New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip will return to town to-day from Spring Lake, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee will return to their country place at Highland Falls next week from Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs has arrived in town and is at the Ritz for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Turner, who were married ten days ago at Pittsfield, Mass., have gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor have arrived in the city from Southampton, Long Island, and are at their house in East 52d street for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp are in town from Southampton for a few days, and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend arrived in the city yesterday from Bar Harbor, where she spent the summer, and is at the Plaza for a fortnight before going on to Washington.

AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Newport, Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Penelope Jones and Miss Sadie Jones closed their season to-day and left here for New York on the steam yacht *Narada*. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will go to Wilmington, N. C., for the marriage of their daughter, to John Russell Pope, of New York, on October 3.

After a short stay at their farm in Portsmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned to New York to-day. They are to return here for a two weeks' visit with Mr. Vanderbilt's mother at the Breakers, which will remain open until November.

Mr. and Mrs. Braidin Hamilton have returned to New York after spending September with Colonel H. A. Stevenson. Registered at the Casino to-day were E. T. Frothingham, of Toledo, a guest of A. L. Sands, and Captain and Mrs. Edward B. Cassatt, of Boston.

Having closed Rowell King for a few days before going to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Miss Adele Bull and Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason are to remain at their summer homes until November. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond will close their season in December.

Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James were luncheon entertainers to-day.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs has announced

that she will be in New York on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Holstein Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood Smith, Archibald Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mills and Miss Frances Mills, of New York, are at Peconic.

Miss Resmond Dixey poured this afternoon at the tea held at Brookhurst, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, in connection with a sale arranged by Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. Carl De Gersdorf and Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson to aid a New York exchange for women's work.

Lindsay Fairfax will go to Virginia after his stay in Lenox to visit relatives before sailing for Europe.

Amos Tuck French and Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her party have arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

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